

M. Carlton

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

[No. 564.]

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY.

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and
A variety of DRY GOODS.

THOS. PATTON, Auctioneer.
October 6.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handfomely assorted,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.
October 5.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A quantity of excellent north-

ern Cheese,
English Walnuts and Filberts,
Box and Jar Raisins,
Limes, Oranges and Tamarinds,
Excellent fresh Butter,
Mackerel by the barrel,
Nova-Scotia Salmon, first quality,
Dried Cod Fish,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Mould and dipped Candles, together with a
general assortment of GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.
Oct. 1.

Wanted immediately,

A WOMAN to do the house work in a small family. To one who can come well recommended, liberal Wages will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 29.

DR. MAJOR'S COLLECTION OF VOYAGES & TRAVELS.

Subscribers are respectfully informed
that the Sixth Volume of the above Work
is now ready for delivery.

SAMUEL BISHOP.
Sept. 28.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.
Have imported in the Brig Experiment,
Captain Eve, from Liverpool, a general
Assortment of

FALL GOODS.

Also, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. flat
pointed Nails; crates of Queen's Ware,
well assorted for country stores; stored
Salt in sacks, and a quantity of Burr
Stones. They daily expect their London
Goods, per Brig Industry.
Sept. 27.

For Boston & Salem,

The sloop

MARY & SALLY;

JACOB ORCUTT, Master.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for sale,

Beerboom Guitars,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Nankens,
Hyson, Hysonskin, and Souchong Teas,
Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage, West India and N. E. Rum,
A small quantity of very excellent Cheese.
September 14.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from George Coryell, to the Subscriber,
on Friday the 8th of October, at 4
o'clock, will be exposed to sale, on the
premises,

A two story Frame HOUSE,
situate on the north east corner of Duke and
Union streets, with a lease of 7 years and 5
months of the Lot on which said House is
built, subject to a ground rent of 12l. per an-
num.

Also, an annual ground rent of twenty pounds.
JAMES KEITH, Jun.
Sept. 16.

William Hodgdon

Has for Sale, on very reasonable Terms,

40 Bales coarse Woolens,
19 Puncheons 3d Proof Grenada Rum,
1000 Bushels Li. erpool Salt,
20 Tierces bottled London Brown Stout,
Old Port Wine in bottles,
18 Thousand rough hhd. and barrel Staves,
200 Grindstones,
Sept. 21.

Just Published,

BY COTTON & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the

London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS received part of his FALL
GOODS, per the brig CATHERINE, and
expects the remainder by the first arrivals,
all of which he will sell uncommonly low
for Cash or approved Notes, at a short
date, it being his intention to go to Eng-
land as soon as possible.

Sept. 29.

Wanted to Purchase,

A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whole
honestly can be vouched for. For
such, a liberal price will be given.

R. B. JAMESON.
Sept. 18.

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Fed-
eral Circuit Court of the United States,
for the District of Virginia, in a suit be-
tween the executors of Hanbury's plain-
tiffs, and the trustees of gen. Nelson, and
others, defendants,

A tract of land in the county
of Prince William, on the waters of Bull
Run, containing 320 acres, now in the
occupation of Mrs. Gwynn; or to much
thereof as will be sufficient to raise the
sum of £. 259 with interest thereon from
October 1797, and the costs and expences
of this sale, which will take place at Gad-
by's tavern, in the town of Alexandria,
on Saturday the sixth of November next.
The above tract of land was purchased
by Peyton Gwynn, deceased under the said
decree, and the purchase money not being
wholly paid, is again to be sold for the
satisfaction thereof, in conformity to said
decree, and terms of original sale.

D. M. RANDOLPH

Late Marshal, v. d

Richmond, Sept. 18, 1862. (27) ddf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, during
the last harvest, a Negro Man named
ABRAHAM. He is a Cooper by trade, be-
tween forty and forty five years of age, five
feet seven or eight inches high, his teeth very
much decayed, greatly addicted to drunken-
ness, and when to extremely talkative. A fear on the
back of his right hand, occasioned by a cut
received from the owner's hovel, when at work,
makes him remarkable. As he has been seen
at work in Alexandria, about the wharves and
cooper's shops, it is expected he may be easily
taken. The above Reward will be given to
any person for apprehending the said Negro,
and securing him in the nearest jail, so that I
get him again, or Twenty Dollars if delivered
to me in this town.

ROBERT LEWIS.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 27.

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Hhds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,
10 Bales Cotton,
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gun-
powder,
50 Bags Pearl Barley,
500lb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY

R. B. JAMESON.

September 11.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received by the Brig Catherine,
capt. Lawrence, from Liverpool, a con-
siderable part of his

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening. The balance
he expects by the first arrivals from Lon-
don and Liverpool.

Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JAMES BACON, Bank-
rupt, having appointed me Assignee of his
Estate and Effs., all Persons indebted to him
are requested to make immediate Payment, and
those who hold any of his Property to deliver
the same to me.

GEORGE YOUNG, Assignee.
N. B. Those accounts which are not settled
before the first of November next, will indi-
cidentally be put in suit.
Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to leave this continent and em-
igrate to the Mediterranean as quick as pos-
sible, those that I may stand justly indebted to
will please to call on John C. Hunter, Esq. of
Fairfax County, with their respective Claims,
with Vouchers thereto, so that arrangements may
be made for the speedy Payment thereof, who
is the only acting Trustee for me in my absence.

R. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 20.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received, and for SALE,

1500 lb. of an excellent quality
New-England Cheese,
760 Bushels of dry mellow Potatoes,
1000 bunches of Onions,
32 barrels of Apples,
Mould and dipped Candles, by the box,
A few bags of Green Coffee,
Fresh jar and box Raisins,
Do. salt shelled Almonds,
Large and small pots Tamarinds,
English Walnuts,
Durham Mustard, in pound bottles,
Best Sassa Oil, in bottles,
Men and Womens' Shoes and a general Assort-
ment of Groceries.

He also wishes to sell,

His HOUSE in Prince Street, opposite to
George Taylor, Esq's. Groceries will be taken
in payment for it, or a liberal Credit given.

—A L S O—

The Lease of a BAKE HOUSE and STORE,
in Queen-Street. Possession may be had im-
mediately.
Sept.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes,
&c. &c.

Also,
Best Durham Mustard,
Excellent Jar Raisins,
Havannah Segars by the Box,
And a few Weavers' SLAYS of differ-
ent Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.

September 3.

Clean linen and cotton
rags bought at this office.

To be SOLD.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
Samuel Cooper to the Subscriber, for the
purpose of paying a debt due from the
said Samuel Cooper to Philip G. Mar-
steller, will positively be exposed to Sale,
for ready money, on Friday the 22d day
of October, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the
Premises,

A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the APPURTENANCES, situate in
the town of Alexandria, on the north side
of King Street, and to the westward of
Patrick Street, fronting on King Street 24
feet, and running back 100 feet to the
Alley.

THOMAS SWANN.

October 5.

A PROPOSAL

BY SAMUEL BISHOP,

For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important
branch of science, several valuable works have,
within a few years, been presented to the public,
among which the above, as it is the most recent,
is of pre-eminent utility. Led by her subject
into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active
powers, and intellectual faculties of the human
mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed those powers
and faculties with a perspicuity and ability
which, while it arrests the attention of those who
have most successfully studied these subjects, must
render a competent knowledge of them familiar
to the most ordinary capacity. The superficial-
ity and frivolity of character engendered by the
modern system of education, have been long, and
ably, a subject of complaint; but the particu-
lar causes by which these serious evils have
been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly
known, or little attended to: To trace these evils
to their source, and to point out the proper re-
medy, is the ultimate object to which the meri-
torious efforts of this Author have been directed;
and in these efforts she has, it is believed, suc-
ceeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such
indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which
form the subject of this work, and so great the
success with which these inquiries have been pur-
sued, that the happiest consequences to society
may reasonably be expected to result from the
present publication. To all it is interesting in a
very high degree, but to mothers of families, and
others engaged in the formation of the minds of
children and youth, it will prove an acquisition
truly invaluable.

The rapid sale of two impressions of this work
in England, sufficiently evinces the high estimat-
ion in which it is there held: An American edition
—equal to, and at little more than half the
price of the British edition— is now offered to
the patronage of the American public; by whom
its merits will, doubtless, be justly appreciated.

[An Extract from the above Work.]

From most of the writers on education it
would appear, that it is only to people of rank
and fortune that education is a matter of any
importance. By such alone can the systems
that are generally propounded, be adopted. To
such, therefore, must we believe them to be
exclusively addressed. To make fine ladies
and finished gentlemen forms no part of my
plan, which has for its object the subjection of
the passions; the direction of the affections, and
the cultivation of the faculties that are com-
mon to the whole human race.

The price of the British edition, is fifteen
shillings, Sterling, in boards.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on a fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-
lume in boards, payable on delivery.

A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
shall be put to Press, and finished without
delay.

Subscriptions received by the Pub-
lisher.

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
on the Bill for repealing the late Judici-
ary Act.

AN ADDRESS on the subject of the Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, late secretary of the treasury.

[CONCLUDED.]

11. The last items in the catalogue of financial crimes committed by the former administration, and which were sufficiently "prominent" to attract the attention of the committee, are thus described:

"Two other cases of exceptional expenditure in the war department, have been sufficiently examined to warrant a report of them. The first relates to an appointment confirmed by the late president on Uriah Tracy, esq. in the summer of the year 1800 while he was a member of the senate of the U States:—the second relates to a payment made from the contingent funds of the war department, to Mrs. Arianna French, Georgetown, in the month of July 1800. Neither of these are very extensive in amount, but both deemed important, for the precedents they may hereafter furnish."

"It appears, from a document herewith exhibited, and marked (P.) that Mr. Tracy was appointed to visit and examine in the actual state of the garisons, Indian trading houses, factories, &c. in the North Western territory, on the Mississippi, and on the frontiers of Tennessee and Georgia." and that Mr. Tracy received, for his service, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents; seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents being for traveling and other incidental expenses, and twelve hundred and thirty-two dollars for his compensation, from the 16th of June to the 16th of November, in the year 1800, at eight dollars per day. From the account exhibited by Mr. Tracy for expenses it will be seen, that during these five months, he visited Pittsburg, Presque Isle, Niagara, Detroit and Michillimachinac, but, did not fulfil the other object of his mission.

"The committee cannot forbear to remark, that Mr. Tracy's acceptance of this appointment has the appearance at least, of inconsistency with that part of the constitution, which provides, that no person, holding an office under the United States, shall be a member of either house of Congress." Mr. Tracy was, at the time of receiving the appointment, during the whole of its continuance, and has ever since been a member of the senate of the United States; and from an inspection of the pay-roll of the senate, the committee find, that, for the last seventeen days of the five months for his service under the above appointment, he not only had his expenses borne by the public, to a considerable amount, and received likewise eight dollars per day, but that he at the same time received, as a member of the senate, six dollars per day, for traveling from Litchfield, in Connecticut, to the seat of Government, a distance of three hundred and forty four miles; twenty miles being allowed for travelling one day.

"James M'Henry, Esq. former secretary of war, resigned that office, it is believed, in the month of May, 1800, and the document marked (R.) hereto annexed, shows that, in the month of April preceding, Mrs. Arianna French, leased a house to him for one year, to commence from the first of June following; that an award was made between the parties, by which it was declared that Mr. M'Henry should pay to Mrs. French, two hundred and eight dollars and ninety-five cents, for damages sustained by her, by reason of his not occupying her house, agreeable to the contract; and that, in conformity to the opinions of the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy, and by the direction of the secretary of war, this sum was paid to Mrs. French, out of the fund for defraying the contingent expenses of the war department."

The ideas to be collected from this narrative, in respect to Mr. Tracy, are that this gentleman, while a senator of the United States, received an appointment, which has the appearance of inconsistency with the constitution; that but a small proportion of the duty assigned was performed; that an extensive allowance has been made for his services as agent, and that for seventeen days he received a double compensation, both as an agent and as a senator.

From what the people have heard of the repeated violations of the constitution by the former administration, and what they have observed, during the short career of the present, it is but fair to conclude,

that owing to the force to the passions of men, and other causes, an observance of its injunctions is a task of no little difficulty. After what has happened, it is a high time to dismiss all concern about appearances, and consider whether the constitution has or has not, in fact been violated.

Though the committee have cited a part of the constitution, they have not said in what manner it has been violated. They surely do not maintain this opinion, that the president cannot appoint agents for special services, without being expressly authorized by law: this power has been exercised from the commencement of the government, and repeatedly by Mr. Jefferson since his election to the office of president. They will not say that Mr. Tracy was incapable of receiving the appointment. The violation of the constitution, if it has been violated, is therefore imputable to the senate, in consequence of having permitted Mr. Tracy to retain his seat in that body, after it was known that he had accepted this appointment. If, however, the committee intended to cast any reflection on the senate, (which I do not suspect,) then they may be justly charged with the appearance of having usurped a power, which cannot be constitutionally exercised by the whole house of representatives—that of judging of the qualification of senators.

The phantom raised by the imagination of the committee will, however, vanish, when it is considered, that all offices of the United States are derived immediately from the constitution, and created by legislative acts; that the agency entrusted to Mr. Tracy, originated with the executive department; and that the authority to employ agents, for a variety of purposes, results from the nature of the executive power, and has never been questioned. If no distinction between an executive agency and an office is permitted, the consequence must be, that all persons who perform services of any kind for the United States, for a compensation, must be considered as officers. The perplexities which such a construction would occasion, in administering the government of the United States, and the still greater perplexities in executing the constitutions and laws of the particular states, most of which have declared, that offices under the two governments shall be incompatible with each other, sufficiently evince, that the idea suggested by the committee, would be as mischievous in practice as it is unfounded in principle.

The committee were probably convinced that the circumstances of the public service were such as rendered the employment of an agent proper. The military posts of the United States extended through an immense region: the communications between these posts and the government were so uncertain, and attended with such difficulty, that it was reasonable to presume that many of the advantages in respect to discipline and economy, which result from military subordination, had been but partially realized: it is notorious that influential individuals of the party now in power, had continually represented the arrangements of the military establishment and the public factories, as being greatly defective.

At no time had their complaints been more vehement than just before the period when this agency was instituted. Under these circumstances it was the right and it became the duty of the administration to ascertain, through an impartial channel, whether there existed any just cause for the clamor which had been raised.

There is much reason to fear that party prejudice against individuals has too frequently prevented a fair estimate of the merit of measures. The appointment of Mr. Tracy has accordingly been exclusively attributed to personal favor. It is true that Mr. Tracy has been a distinguished advocate for the system of the former administration; but it will be admitted by his opponents, that, with the exception of questions having a direct relation to that system, no person has given more uniform or decided evidence of a disposition to protect the public against improper expenditures. No one of his adversaries will assert that on the score of information of the laws and existing arrangements of the government, and the views and wishes of the different parties respecting the military establishment, a more suitable appointment could have been made. All will agree, that being a stranger in the western country, and having no connexion with the army, his representations were likely to be entirely impartial; every objection against the person designated, is therefore resolved in-

to one—that he was personally esteemed by the members of the former administration—whether this ought to be urged, when the only object of the agency was to acquire information, to direct the future measures of that administration, and for the propriety of which they were to be responsible to their country, the public must judge.

The most important fact on this subject, however, is, that the result has proved that the agency was proper and was well executed. I assert, with confidence, that the report now in the possession of the secretary of war, embraces important and various information, which must have been highly useful to him in conducting the business of his department. At the same time the report proves that the alleged abuses did not exist, and that what were represented as defective arrangements were necessary consequences of the unsettled state of the country, or of public establishments too slender for the objects proposed to be accomplished. That these establishments were not more efficient, and of course more expensive, will not now be deemed an error of the former administration.

That there should appear, in the report of the committee, any suggestion, however indirect, that the services mentioned in the instructions were not performed, is much to be lamented. It could not have been unknown that these services were interrupted by a severe and dangerous illness; surely this is an excuse: surely the grievous consequence, a loss of health ought to have prevented the committee from representing a personal misfortune as a political error.

On the subject of compensation allowed to Mr. Tracy, it is sufficient to say, that it was no greater than was judged reasonable, considering the nature of the service; that it is believed that a like inspection was never accomplished at less expense; and that, compared with an agency instituted by the present administration, it may even claim the merit of economy. The suggestion that a double compensation was received is unjust: the law directs that each of the members of the legislature shall be allowed, "at the commencement and end of every session, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of congress." It is well known that this allowance was established as a compensation for services in congress, not for travelling: and an appearance in the house has ever been deemed evidence of a title.

The circumstances relating to the payment on account of Mr. M'Henry are: that this gentleman engaged a house at Washington for his family, and that a new appointment to the office of secretary of war was made by the president before a removal. It was right that the proprietor should be compensated having removed from the house which he had leased, it was clearly inequitable that the compensation should be made by Mr. M'Henry; it seemed to follow that payment ought to be made by the public. If an error was committed, then the United States of America have lost two hundred & eight dollars & ninety-five cents! Was this case really deemed important, for the precedent it might hereafter furnish?

I have now finished my remarks upon the different subjects mentioned in the report of the committee, and from which they have concluded "that considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expense has been incurred, without any legal authority." I appeal to the integrity and candor of my countrymen: I entreat them to consider the explanations I have offered, and then to pronounce, whether the inference is just.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Litchfield, (Conn.) July 12, 1802.

BOSTON, September 29.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

We have before us, received by the late arrivals, Dutch papers to the 4th French to the 11th, and English to the 13th August.

The Dutch (Rotterdam) papers, indicate the rapid revival of commercial enterprise in Holland. The famous bank of Amsterdam had been re-established on its ancient foundation; and things appeared reverting to their former state. Expeditions were on the point of sailing from the Texel, to occupy the Cape of Good Hope, and the West-India colonies restored to Holland by the treaty of Amiens. That destined to the West-Indies was to carry 5400 troops, to be distributed

ed at Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, Demerara, St. Eustatia, Curacao, and St. Martin. The intricate discussion of German indemnities had at last been terminated, agreeably to the treaty of Luneville, and several of the smaller states of Germany, had been ordered to be cut up, and served out to Prussia, Holland, Bavaria, and other large states, as compensation for the loss of their territories now incorporated with the French Republic. The troops destined to perform the operation, were on the march, at the date of the last accounts. Some of the owners of those cities such as the bishops of Bamberg and Wurzburg—had threatened to oppose the carvers; but it was believed, as soon as they saw the glitter of their knives and reels, they would consent to make a virtue of necessity and submit.

The French papers are principally occupied by decrees respecting the internal regulations of the Republic; and the consolidation and perpetuation of the government. From the show of business in them, commerce, manufactures and the arts were in a state of increasing activity; the foreign and French arrivals at Bordeaux, and other ports, are very numerous; an address from the merchants of Havre, to the first consul, states, that in the eight months prior to August, there had been 458 arrivals there from foreign ports; of which 240 were within the last two months. The expedition to Louisiana was in a state of forwardness: General Bernadotte had declined accepting the military command, and gen. Victor had been appointed. One of our letters, dated "Bordeaux, August 12," says, "I inclose you the *Projet organique de la Constitution de la Republique*. In all these modifications France is still called a republic. All is not yet finished; you may expect to hear of some further organizations in a short time. Things progress to the desired point of the governors. The people, though not unanimously pleased, are and will remain tranquil. The work in this way that can be done, is preferable to any part of the revolution—the horrors which too recent to be acted over again." Our verbal intelligence states, though the late measures of the government strike at the root of all the professed principles of the revolution; yet seeing they are calculated to extend the glory, and promote the prosperity of the country; knowing that Bonaparte has the absolute command and confidence of the army—whose pay he has lately increased, and to gratify whose ambition the legion of honor has been created; and dreading the horrors which almost always attend revolutions; no loud complaints were heard; and the senators consulted, are read, and obeyed, as they are issued, with the best grace possible: The French people generally appear to think with the Gascon in the song,

"When things are done, and past recalling,

"Tis folly or to fret, or cry;

Pray up a rotting house that's falling,

But when it's down—'e'en let it lie."

And as they cannot remedy their present state of things, they attend to their business, and let those at Paris conduct the government as they list. Some, however, think, another *renversement* is not at great distance; and that Bonaparte must in a short time give place to Moreau, who is very popular throughout France. But all conjecturers are not conjurers.

By our English files it is pretty apparent, that the public voice, late so loud in approbation of the peace, has greatly fallen; and that when the new parliament assembles, Mr. Pitt will be invited again to resume the reins of government.

SALEM, September 28.

Arrived at Beverly, brig Augusta, Lovett, from Rotterdam. Left there August 13, 1802—Ship Mary, Captain Emory, of Boston; ship Gladiator, capt. Skinner of do; ship Eliza, capt. Barnard, of do; ship John, capt. Stone, of Norfolk; and ship Adventurer, —, of Charleston, S. C. Sailed in company with the Brig Three Brothers, captain Lathrop, of Cohasset—parted the 13th of August, off the Lizard.—The schooner Sally, capt. Bennet of Gloucester, sailed from Helvoort on the 13th August, for Gloucester. Off the Ile White, the ship Martha, from Havre, bound to Baltimore. Sept. 12, lat. 42. 50, long. 46. Spoke the ship Mount Herton, captain J. Boyd, from Newport, bound to India, 10 days out. Sept. 14, lat. 42. 50, long. 49. 59, spoke the brig Eagle, from Liverpool, bound to New Bedford, 32 days out. Sept. 15, in lat. 43. 45, long. 52. 00, spoke the Orion, from Li-

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verpool, bound to New York. Sept. 23,
spoke the ship Susan and Eliza, of Glou
cester, of St. Petersburg, bound to Bos
ton, 41 days out, lat. 43, 3, long. 63;
30. Sept. 25, Cape Cod bearing W. b.
N. 30 leagues distance, spoke the schooner
Eliza, of Plymouth, from Madeira,
bound to Boston.

NORWICH, Sept. 28.
The MOON of DEMOCRACY unmasked,
And FEDERALISM REVIVING.

We are extremely happy in having it in
our power to announce to our readers, that
federalism is assuming its former bright &
very respectable appearance; while the im
pure moon of democracy, puts on a gloomy
aspect. Our readers, on perusing the roll
of Representatives to our next assembly,
whether federalists or democrats, will not
doubt this assertion. Yes, virtuous repub
licans of Connecticut, by your well known
steady habits, you have frustrated & over
powered the vile intentions and deep laid
plots of unprincipled democrats; whose sole
intention it was to revolutionize our state,
and to have placed themselves in office.
But alas, they have exerted themselves
until they are exhausted; the poor will no
longer claim them as their friends; in
vain have they published falsehoods to the
people, and imposed upon the credulous;
in vain have "midnight caucuses" been
held in our cities; in vain was the Walling
ford Thanksgiving attended; in vain have
spurious nominations been fabricated and
published for democracy! the vile enemy
of every true American, has had that
mask torn from her face with which she
has been enabled to deceive; her evil in
tentions are now exposed to view; two
years reign has effectually taught the de
luded, the difference between pretended &
real friends, they have waited in vain for
better times, when the property of the rich
should be taken away and given to them,
when no taxes were to be levied, and
when our chief magistrate is no longer to
take from the mouth of labor; in short, so
great is the disappointment, that it has
effected a complete change in the principles
of a large portion of our citizens, they
will no longer be duped by such false doc
trines, and many who have advocated the
principles of democracy, have renounced
them, and evinced their esteem for their
country by giving their votes in favor of
such men as will not deviate from the pure
principles of Washington and Adams.

BALTIMORE, October 4.
Arrived, schooner Experiment, Jenne,
26 days from Aux Cayes.
The ship Alexandria, and schooner,
Sophia, Driscoll, are in the bay. The
Nancy and Polly is in the river. The
pilot says he left eleven sail of square-rig
ged vessels at New Point Comfort.

CHARLESTON, September 21.
Letters from Beaufort and Colleton,
contain very unfavorable information of
ravages made in the growing cotton by
the Caterpillars. We are informed that
this worm is the same known in the West
India Islands by the name of the *Chenille*.
In this state they have made great havoc
in all the cotton fields where they have
appeared: Their numbers are so great as
to render fruitless all attempts that have
been made to prevent their injurious ef
fects. They generally eat every leaf off
the plants, and in some instances even the
grass in the fields. They may be heard
in their operations at the distance of up
wards of one hundred yards.

The following is an extract of a letter
on the subject, from St. Bartholomew:
"I am distressed at the late accounts
from the islands: Many crops of cotton
will not yield one tenth; indeed the ex
tent of the mischief cannot at this time be
ascertained. The Caterpillars have net,
as I understand, visited the Main. In
Georgia, a few years ago, they commit
ted similar devastations, on the islands,
but the cotton on the Main received no
injury."

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Wolcott's Address.—Having now con
cluded the republication of this valuable
and highly interesting performance, we
shall dismiss the subject for the present
with a few concise remarks. Many, in
deed most persons who have attentively
perused this pamphlet, and have seen the
"castles of ministerial magic" fall before
it, will be almost inclined to suppose that

no defence could have been really neces
sary in a case so very clear as it now ap
pears to be. They will be disposed to
think that the charges expressed or impli
ed in the report of the Investigating com
mittee could never have been seriously in
tended to criminate; nor that they have
made very strong impression on the mind
of any in the community, and that there
fore so laborious an answer was hardly ne
cessary. We beg leave then to recall to
their recollection the virulent slanders
which, but a little while since, the mini
sterial editors throughout the United States
built on this very report. They were
not slow to discover that more was meant
than met the ear; taking this report as
their text, & directed by significant hints
they without hesitation indulged them
selves in every licence against the most
virtuous men in the country; including
the whole of the last administration. It
is impossible to scrape together the outrag
eous abuse of all these scandalous prints;
but the following extract from the Citi
zen of May last may serve as a specimen
of the rest. The editor of that paper thus
introduces the report to his readers:—

"We earnestly intreat our readers to
peruse with attention the following
important document. It exhibits a
scene of *past iniquity*, much more fright
ful, and of a nature much more dangerous
and alarming than any thing yet delineat
ed or conceived of the late administration,
even by its most prying and censorious
opponents. It unfolds a *wanton waste of*
the public treasure, to an extent which
venture to say no man ever thought of; al
most indeed unparalleled in the history of
the most profligate government; and it
will afford them abundant cause to rejoice,
that they have providentially escaped a
system the most alarming, because the most
immeasurably ruinous of which the human
mind can form an idea. Much as we
know of the turpitude of the ex-admini
stration, we candidly confess our ideas fell
much short of its impenetrable wickedness."

When it is remembered that this was
the language which it was thought advi
sable to put into circulation, by means of
the devoted presses of the Executive, it
will be acknowledged, that it was highly
important that some capable person should
appear, and stem the foul and headlong
torrent. Mr. Wolcott, from former si
tuation, was better able to undertake it
than any other man, and he has accom
plished it in a manner perfectly satisfac
tory to his friends, confounding to his en
emies, and convincing to every man of re
flection and understanding. He has put
disingenuous artifice to the blush, has ex
posed inconsistency and injustice, and has
done an acceptable service to the cause of
truth itself. We mean not to travel back
through his performance for remarks, but
two or three will certainly be excused.—
The Report of the Committee was not
only framed by the majority, being mini
sterialists, but the three gentlemen of the
minority, though of the most reputable
standing in Congress, were not even ap
prised of the ideas of the majority, till
they saw the result already prepared, and
about to be presented to the house in the
shape of a finished Report. This was a
proceeding equally offensive to decency,
and objectionable on the score of manners,
as it was unprecedented, unparliamentary
and unfavorable to truth and justice. The
report itself did no discredit to its parents
or the foul circumstances in which it was
engendered. Striking features only shall
be noticed. First; the principles respect
ing specific appropriations, are not only
at variance with established usage well
understood, and repeatedly recognized
and deliberately sanctioned by the Na
tional Legislature, but go to make a
transaction legal at the time of its
happening, illegal by an *ex post facto*
law; a most odious species of tyranny, and
expressly provided against in the constitu
tion itself. Mr. Giles, we believe was
originally the author of the objections
founded on the visionary, impracticable &
nonsensical doctrine of *specific appropriat*
ions, as understood by the present anti
federal party in the cabinet; and Mon
sieur Gallatin, it seems, adopted the brat as
soon as he met with it. Giles was de
feated and exposed to shame in his first
attempt to bring his doctrine to bear on
Mr. Hamilton, who it now appears was
the very man who first recommended a
clause to be inserted in a law about to be
passed, limiting, as far as practicable,
"the validity of acts of appropriation." It
was soon discovered, that in his zeal to
attach odium on the secretary, Mr. Giles
had blundered into an error of about two

millions of dollars; and the detection was
accompanied with some little confusion of
countenance even in him; in the end he
found himself in a poor minority of about
seven members of the lower house. And
here, though not quite relevant to the
subject before us, I beg leave to relate an
anecdote of this demagogue. At the time
above alluded to, a committee was insti
tuted, at the request of Mr. Hamilton, to
enquire into his conduct as Secretary of
the Treasury, the majority of which con
sisted of Mr. H's political enemies, and
Giles was one of the number. After a
long and minute investigation, a report was
framed, honorable and satisfactory to Mr.
Hamilton; which report was signed by
Giles himself as chairman of the commit
tee, in his own hand writing, and it was
accepted unanimously. But the very first
thing I saw of this Giles after the meeting
of the last Congress, when he thought he
might carry himself lustily, was a declara
tion on the floor of the house, that he had
never been satisfied with the conduct of Mr.
Hamilton, in the foregoing affair. Such
are "thy Gods, O Israel!"

To return, it appears that the question
as to the extent with which appropriations
might be varied, had been placed before
Congress expressly by Mr. Wolcott him
self, and that they had passed a formal
vote on the subject, both in the house and
senate, not only avowing and sanctioning
the same practice, which this committee
have declared to be illegal, but implicitly
condemning as a *useless* innovation the
very principles on which the report is pre
dictated. It appears that Mr. Wolcott
informed Congress in so many words, that
he had been induced to raise the question
for their consideration, "to prevent future
misconstruction of his conduct, and that
there might be a due understanding of the
circumstances under which his accounts had
been framed;" and which were these now
condemned by this committee as unautho
rized and illegal. Nay it appears that Mr.
Mason and Mr. Tazewell of the Senate,
were two of the members who joined to
approve Mr. Wolcott's conduct in this
identical particular.

Mr. Wolcott then shews that, "ac
cording to the principles contended for by the
committee, many of the laws heretofore
enacted, were utterly unsupportable of ex
ecution." But what will the friends to
the present administration say, when they
find, that according to the very principles
of the Committee themselves, viz. that
"in all necessary deviations from appro
priations, disclosure ought to be made to con
gress and an act of indemnity"; it now ap
pears that "estimates were exhibited by
Mr. Pickering and his immediate succes
sor Mr. Marshall, and that specific appro
priations were made by Congress more than
sufficient to cover the advances?"

We cannot help taking notice of the
mean, unjust, iniquitous dealing of Mr.
Gallatin, as exposed by Mr. Wolcott in
two particular instances. The one is
where, in his official publication, he endeav
ors to fasten the charge of delinquency
on Mr. Pickering, by publishing certain
documents marked A. and C. but as to
the intermediate document marked B. re
lating to the account of Mr. Randolph, it
is entirely suppressed! Does the reader ask
his motive? It would serve to show a tri
fling delinquency on the part of Mr. Ran
dolph of 51,000 dollars; but that you
know would not have suited quite so well
with the views of the committee. The
second case of disingenuous behavior, is a
misquotation by him in a public paper,
where he converts the phrase of "EXPEN
SES ATTENDING SIX SEVENTY FOUR gun
ships," into "expenses for complet
ing," &c. So extraordinary an instance
of impudent artifice is not often to be met
with, and must subject the author of it, to
the disgraceful humiliation of moving the
pity of his bitterest foe. As it serves to
develop in a manner too plain to be mis
understood, the motives which have gov
erned the investigating committee and
those connected with them, it is highly
valuable.

Mr. Wolcott finishes by undertaking to
defend and to place in a satisfactory
light before the public, those particular
transactions of the former administration,
which had been made the subject of criti
cism by the Committee. With what
complete success the reader can judge for
himself.

On the whole we may say in the mild
language of Mr. Wolcott—"The feel
ings, which a collective consideration of
the report of the committee, and this part
of the communication of Mr. Gallatin,
are calculated to excite, will be most pro

perly expressed by a virtuous contempt.
All candid men will perceive, that prin
ciples never recognized, and always dis
owned, are with the utmost rigor, applied
to past transactions of an administration,
which has retired—to the transactions of
a period, of great difficulty, when prepara
tions of all kinds for the public defence were
progressing with activity: they will at the
same time, perceive that the future appli
cation of the same principles, in a period
of profound quiet, and in respect to re
doubled establishments, is deprecated by
the present administration." With him
then, let us appeal to the integrity and
candor of his country, and intreat them to
pronounce, whether the inferences made by
this Investigating Committee are either
candid or just? (N. Y. Evn. Post.

A London paper of the 3d of August,
contains the following on the subject of
Louisiana:

We are assured that an important do
cument may shortly be expected to be
published in the French Journals respect
ing the Cession of the Province of Louisi
ana by the court of Madrid to France.
General Bernadotte has received orders to
hold himself in readiness to embark with a
small army for that country, of which he
is appointed Governor and commandant
General.

"Pray Monsieur de Vergennes," said
the late king of France one day at his le
vee, "what do you take to be the differ
ence between a Whig and a Tory?"—
"Plebe your majesty," replied the mini
ster "I conceive the difference to be mere
ly nominal—the Tories are Whigs when
they want places, and the Whigs are To
ries when they have got them."

Public Sale.

At 3 o'Clock to-morrow Afternoon, will be
Sold, on Ramsay's wharf,
15 Hhds. and 30 barrels of first
quality Barbadoes Sugar, on a credit,
for approved negotiable Notes.
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
October 6.

TO LET,

A THREE-STORY
BRICK HOUSE,
On Prince, between Fairfax and Union
Streets, adjoining the Store of William
Hodgson. Apply to
JOHN HARPER.
October 6.

WILLIAM HODGSON,
Has received, by the BRUTUS from Lon
don,

FALL GOODS,

Well assorted in packages, which will
be sold low for cash or approved paper.
October 6.

Dancing School.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and
its vicinity, that he has removed from Anna
polis to Alexandria, and proposes opening a
DANCING SCHOOL early this month. He
hopes by his attention to merit a share of pub
lic patronage. Terms will be made known on
application to him, at Mrs. Griffith's Boarding
House, King Street.

N. B. Ladies who wish to take pri
vate lessons will be attended to.
October 2.

ROBERT GRAY

WILL be in Philadelphia during the
Literary Fair to be held there,
on the 18th inst. Those gentlemen who
wish to furnish their libraries with such
books as are not often on sale in this place,
may, by leaving their orders at R. and J.
Gray's bookstore, before the 15th inst.
have them procured at the Philadelphia
selling prices.
October 5.

I will Rent my Warehouse
in the town of Alexandria, possession may
be immediately had. It is situate on the
South side of King Street between Wash
ington and St. Alaph Streets, nearly oppo
site Mr. John Kincaid's store, and has a
dry airy cellar under the whole, the great
er part of which is floored—there are two
good floors above ground, a counting room
with a fire place on the lower floor, and
in every respect well contrived for a Flour
Merchant or a Grocer and will store eigh
teen hundred barrels; the land is not ex
ceeded by any in Alexandria for said bu
siness. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber, or to his absence to Philip
G. Marsteller, at the Vendue Store.
PHILIP MARSTELLER.

TO RENT, For a term of Years, in one or two Farms, Near 2000 Acres of LAND.

Being that part of the Mount Vernon Tract devised by General Washington to George F. and Charles A. Washington, lying on the south side of the Potomac, five or six miles below Alexandria. This land is well suited to wheat, being flat river land, extending upwards of three miles on the water, and has several good fisheries on it. The contiguity of this situation to Alexandria, the City and George Town, with the convenience of water-carriage, must make it desirable to Farmers. There is on it a small Dwelling-House, a commodious brick Barn, and excellent Stables and out-Houses. Any person wishing to rent, will be shown the Premises by application to G. Rollings, living thereon, and may know the terms by application to Colonel Denale, at his office in Alexandria, with whom a plat of the land is left, or to the Subscriber.

BURWELL BASSETT.

Sept. 28.

Queen's Ware, Glais & China.

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the Catherine, from Liverpool, the balance of his FALL GOODS, which with those before on hand makes his Assortment complete.

FOR SALE,

Sackings by the bale, of the first quality, Coarse Hats, in small boxes, Pipes, by the box, Newcastle Grindstones, 2 Cases white cotton hose, A few pieces Diaper and Cambric.

Sept. 27.

edw law 3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN COOK, from 18 to 25 years of age. For one who can come well recommended a liberal price, in cash, will be given. Also, two or three Negro Boys, from 10 to 15 years of age, for which cash will likewise be given. Apply to the Printer.

N. B. They are not wanted for the Bacon Men.

October 1.

ed 3t

To be RENTED,

For one Year or a term of Years, and Possession given immediately.

THE STOREHOUSE, LOT and KITCHEN where John Cook lately lived, being the best Stand in Town for a Retail Store. For further Particulars enquire of

BERNARD GALLAGHER.

Dumfries, Sept. 29. (30) ed 12t

FOR SALE,

THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the fourth-east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards. Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family. If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30.

2aw

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against trusting my Wife LYDIA ODEN, who has eloped from me, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

THOMAS ODEN.

Loudoun County, Sept. 22.

ed 7t

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS, (From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of Prints and Looking-Glasses and Girandoles of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

September 3.

ed

A few Barrels and two Hhds. First quality SUGAR for Sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE, Who wishes to employ two or three JOURNEMEN COOPERS.

9th Mo. 27.

ed 5t

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never-failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 88½ acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, though small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Waddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory. Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 305½ acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres, ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands. Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house. Our other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor McKay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Culpepper county. GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Jefferson, do. WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, Westmoreland, do.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Mount Washington, Fairfax, do. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M. Vernon, do. LAWRENCE LEWIS, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. 2aw

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; lying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Main Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Leeking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Leeking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterfon of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

October 1. ed

MCARA and FRIDGE

Have just opened a WHOLESALE STORE, in King Street, opposite SNOWDEN'S PRINTING OFFICE, where they have a large and general Assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will sell low for Cash or approved Notes, at 60 days;—CONSISTING OF—

Coarse and fine cloths, coatings, blankets, flannels, corduroys, thickets, fustians, calimancoes, checks, British muslins of every description, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, pelong satins, rombs, policates, thread laces and edgings, cottons and chinzies, shawls, fancy pocket handkerchiefs, dimities, Irish laces, brown Hollands, toilonoets, cotton hosiery, sewing silks, table cloths; threads, white and coloured, by the pound or package; hats in cases assorted; knives and forks, cellars, &c. &c. &c.

They will receive a further supply of GOODS by the early Fall vessels.

To LET, the House in King Street lately occupied by Mr. McCulloch—Apply as above.

Sept. 17. ed 2m.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING, All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware, House, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joshua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.—apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let separate or together, as may suit tenants.

6th mo. 25. 1aw

TO RENT,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

STABLE,

Calculated to hold four horses; partitioned from the stable is a convenient CARRIAGE HOUSE; a Loft for Hay covers the whole. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

Sept. 20. ed.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow. Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water.—The Garden and Yard paved in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Willson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack, About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish ponds, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a gracer, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish ponds.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—wells of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags, Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, Young Hyfon, & TEAS, Imperial, Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls. Old Sherry Wine, Port Wine, Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,

Chocolate, Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. ed

Cash given for rags.

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